THE
Dan Smoot Report

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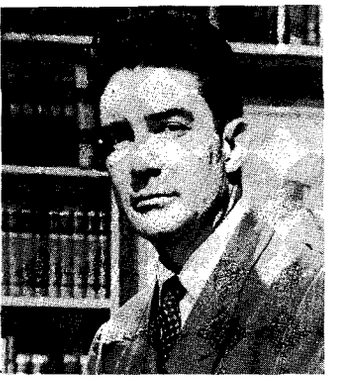

DAN SMOOT

COMMUNISM ON THE CAMPUS

For 43 days in March and April, 1966, about 7000 students at the National University in Mexico City were on strike — protesting against campus police, protesting against entrance examinations intended to raise academic standards, demanding the resignation of Ignacio Chavez, president of the University.

Communists (estimated to number about 400 in a total enrollment of 80,000) converted the strike into a riot, which raged for three days in the latter part of April, ended after President Chavez had been forced to resign. Carl Migdail (staff member of *U.S. News & World Report*) gave an eyewitness account:

"The beautiful campus of Mexico's National University . . . is now riot-scarred and blotched with ugliness.

"The famous outdoor murals were defaced, smeared with slogans . . . . Statues were splashed with red and black paint. The grounds were littered with beer bottles, debris and garbage.

"Windows were smashed, doors broken. In short, the National University now bears the mark of the Communists . . . .

"As a former student, I was admitted by the rioters to the command post they set up in the Philosophy and Letters Building.

"Behind barricades of steel wire, students armed with steel-spiked clubs stood guard. About 20 students were milling about. Most of them between 18 and 23 — unwashed, bearded, wearing dirty jeans and sweaters. The stench was almost unbearable."

Such student behavior south of the border has been commonplace for a long time; but the University of Mexico riots have fresh meaning now, because they closely resemble what is happening in the United States.

THE DAN SMOOT REPORT is published weekly by The Dan Smoot Report, Inc., Box 9538, Dallas, Texas 75214 (office at 6441 Gaston Ave.). Subscriptions: $18.00 for 2 years; $10.00, 1 year; $6.00, 6 months; first class, $12.50 a year; airmail, $14.50. Dan Smoot was born in Missouri, reared in Texas. With BA and MA degrees from SMU (1938 and 1940), he joined the Harvard faculty (1941) as a Teaching Fellow, doing graduate work in American civilization. From 1942 to 1951, he was an FBI agent; from 1951 to 1955, a commentator on national radio and television. In 1955, he started his present independent, free-enterprise business: publishing this REPORT and abbreviating it each week for radio and TV broadcasts available for commercial sponsorship by business firms.

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On May 11, 1966, about 400 students went on strike at the University of Chicago, seized the administration building, and camped in it, prohibiting office personnel and university officials from going to work.

The unkempt mob was protesting the university policy of giving academic information to draft boards. The university does give draft boards reports on student grades and class standing — *but only if the student involved gives the university permission to do so.*[1]

During Easter holidays this year, unruly gangs demonstrated on and off college campuses throughout the United States. The worst affair was in Berkeley where police battled some 2000 antiwar demonstrators near the University of California campus.

Early in May, the California State Senate Committee on Un-American Activities reported that the Berkeley campus had become a communist haven and a center of sexual deviation and promiscuity. The committee specifically mentioned a campus dance, featuring nude torsos "exhibited in a sensual and provocative manner." A smell of marijuana "pervaded the area" where the dance was held, and "sexual misconduct was blatant," the committee reported.[2]

The nation became aware of the disgusting conditions at Berkeley — and alarmed by indications that the same conditions were developing in other universities — in mid-1964, when riots were incited and led by communists, under the auspices of an organization called Free Speech Movement (FSM).[3]

The administration at Berkeley offered many compromises to soothe the rioters; but riot leaders — demanding "no settlement less than victory" — used the appeasement offers as excuses for more demonstrations. By the end of December, 1964, the university faculty had voted to support the Free Speech Movement.[3]

Bettina Aptheker, an FSM leader, ran for an important student office at Berkeley, publicly admitting that she had been a communist for years. The student body elected her.

Edward W. Strong was forced to resign as Chancellor of the University because he refused to capitulate to the FSM. Roger W. Heyns, the new Chancellor, tried to appease lawless troublemakers by easing rules of student conduct. He formed an advisory panel of 5 students, 5 teachers, and 1 administrator. One of the student advisors he chose was communist Bettina Aptheker.[4]

By spring, 1965, the Free Speech Movement had openly become the filthy speech movement. FSM leaders staged demonstrations on the Berkeley campus in April, 1965 — for no apparent purpose, except to indulge their perverted taste for filth. On blaring loudspeakers that could be heard in every part of the campus, FSM leaders made prolonged speeches empty of intellectual content, but replete with four-letter obscenities.

Shortly thereafter, the Free Speech Movement changed its name to Free Student Union (FSU). The FSU office is in the same room that serves as office for the Northern California Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, a notorious communist front — in the same building that houses the communist party of Northern California.[5]

Other Organizations

The Free Student Union (direct outgrowth of the 1965 filthy speech movement at Berkeley) is merely one of many organizations creating turmoil on the campuses of America. Others are Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNICK), Progressive Labor Party (PLP), DuBois Clubs.

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS) is an offspring of the oldest socialist organization in the United States — the League for Industrial Democracy (LID), founded in 1905 as the Intercollegiate Socialist Society.

LID is the parent group of many fronts which have spread the poison of socialism, stirred up racial strife, created conditions now bordering on criminal anarchy. LID members founded (or helped found) the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU), Ameri-

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cans for Democratic Action (ADA), and other tax-exempt organizations which interlock with the Council on Foreign Relations to form the invisible government of the United States.[6]

In 1905, the Intercollegiate Socialist Society formed the Student Intercollegiate Socialist Society — whose name was changed to Student League for Industrial Democracy (SLID) in 1921, when the name of the parent group was changed. Walter Reuther, Victor Reuther, Paul Douglas, Hubert Humphrey, Joseph Lash, Max Lerner, William L. Shirer, Sidney Hook, Harry Overstreet, and scores of other persons now prominent, were members of the old Student League for Industrial Democracy. In 1935, SLID merged with the communist-dominated National Student League to form the American Student Union, a communist front. This front went out of existence in 1940. A new Student League for Industrial Democracy was formed in 1947, reorganized in 1959 as Students For a Democratic Society.[5]

SDS has chapters at about 100 universities in the United States. In March, 1966, the Purdue University Chapter of SDS sponsored a talk by Joffre Stewart. Stewart tore the American flag, threw it on the floor, spat on it, and stomped it — all of which seems to be a routine part of Stewart's performance as a speaker, since he had done about the same on previous occasions.[7]

SDS, a major activist in anti-Vietnam war demonstrations throughout the nation, distributes pamphlets on how to avoid the draft: feigning homosexuality is one draft-dodging technique recommended.[8]

SDS has advocated abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, repeal of federal anti-communist laws, U.S. recognition of Castro's Cuba, admission of red China to the UN, unilateral disarmament by the United States.[5]

SDS is now trying to organize in high schools. Objectives and activities for high school students, according to an SDS newsletter:

—"an end to control over length of hair and form of wearing apparel";

—"freedom of abstention from prayer, loyalty pledges and other infringements on personal beliefs";

—"dissemination of information on the alternatives to the present draft system";

—changes in class procedures and more high school student participation with the faculty in evaluating courses.[9]

STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SNICK), organized in 1960 (by Students for a Democratic Society and National Student Association), has been a major instigator of hate and violence throughout the nation.

A sample activity: On April 1, 1966, several hundred SNICK demonstrators (led by a negro preacher who had spent time in a mental institution) stormed the courthouse in Cordele, Georgia. Two negroes, screaming unintelligibly, hauled down the American flag and tore it up. While hiding from the law after this incident, leaders of the mob brawled among themselves. One nonviolent negro leader shot another.[10]

The Louisiana Joint Legislative Committee says SNICK is "substantially under the influence of the Communist Party." SNICK officials do not deny communist influence; they belittle it. As one of them — Jimmy Garrett — put it:

"We are subverting them. We're more revolutionary than the communists."[11]

PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY (PLP) was formed by two communists allegedly expelled from leadership of the communist party in 1961 because they were pro-red China; but the organization has worked closely with communist party officials. One PLP leader — Bill Epton — was convicted of criminal anarchy for his part in the 1964 Harlem riots. PLP has chapters on about 65 college campuses, has 6000 subscribers to its official publication, and has three front organizations: Student Committee for Travel to Cuba, Harlem Defense Council, Committee to Defend Resistance Against Ghetto Life.[5]

The W.E.B. DUBOIS CLUBS, named for a founder of the NAACP, were spawned, according

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to J. Edgar Hoover, by the communist party. The first club was organized in 1962 at San Francisco. The national organization was created in 1964. It is the only one of the now militantly active student protest groups which has been officially declared a communist front.

There is no significant difference, however, between the known communist front and the other groups. They all appear to have a common origin and a common purpose. Civil rights protests and anti-Vietnam war demonstrations are canopies under which they all work.

The communist party is trying to establish DuBois Clubs on all college campuses, but does not seem keenly concerned about actual accomplishment of that objective. Gus Hall, chief spokesman for the communist party, contending that formal communist fronts are "a thing of the past," said:

"We don't need them, we've got the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee and the Students for a Democratic Society. We have them going for us and they're not fronts in the usual sense of the word."(12)

What Could Be Done

Communists are welcomed as speakers on college campuses, often given standing ovations and favorable press coverage, while the voice of constitutional conservatism is seldom tolerated in academic circles or mentioned in the press without sneering condemnation. Efforts to correct this situation are often abortive. For example, in 1963 the North Carolina legislature passed a law prohibiting known communists from speaking at state-supported colleges. The association of professors which accredits colleges said the University of North Carolina would lose its accreditation unless the law were repealed. In November, 1965, the Governor called a special session; and the law was repealed.

But something could be done.

State and college officials, instead of appeasing and capitulating to rioters, should exercise prompt, stern discipline. All students who disobey rules should be expelled; all faculty members who disobey rules or encourage student demonstrations should be fired — even if such action empties a college and requires it to close until a new, law-abiding student body and faculty are acquired. All students and others who engage in lawless action should be prosecuted to the full extent of the law — even if such action fills the jails and requires construction of new ones.

Unless discipline is restored, colleges will become, not institutions of higher learning, but spawning grounds for subversion, perversion, and treason.

SUGGESTION: Distribute this *Report* far and wide, especially to community leaders (religious, educational, civic, business, professional, political) who could exert powerful, immediate influence on state and university officials.

FOOTNOTES

(1) "The Midway Rioting," *Chicago Tribune*, May 13, 1966, Sec. 1, p. 16
(2) "Charge UC 'Red Haven'," *Los Angeles Herald-Examiner*, May 6, 1966, pp. 1A, 3A, 12A, 13A
(3) For background information on the Berkeley riots, see this *Report*, "Communist Student Riots," February 8, 1965; prices: 25c each, 6 for $1.00.
(4) Article by Webster K. Nolan, *The Sacramento Bee*, January 16, 1966, p. A23
(5) "Nihilism In The Academic Groves," Parts I, II, III, *News & Views*, Wheaton, Ill., January, March, April, 1966
(6) For further information on the LID, see this *Report*, "Communist-Socialist Tactics," October 18, 1965, prices in footnote (3); and *The Great Deceit*, Veritas Foundation Study, 1964, 354 pp., available at American Opinion Libraries, price: $3.75.
(7) "Top of the News," by Fulton Lewis, Jr., March 22, 1966
(8) Article by Seymour Korman, *Chicago Tribune*, October 17, 1965
(9) *The Dallas Morning News*, May 7, 1966, p. 5A
(10) *Congressional Record*, April 5, 1966, pp. 7349-50 and April 6, 1966, p. 7411 (daily editions)
(11) "Subverters vs. Subverters," by Fulton Lewis, Jr., *The Shreveport Journal*, April 19, 1965
(12) Address by Ed Montgomery to the Commonwealth Club of California, February 25, 1966, *The Commonwealth*, March 7, 1966, pp. 59, 61-5

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